JUNE 25, 1771. THE NUMBER 1038.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

I OBSERVE, from the last Week's Papers, that only twelve Clergymen met at the Convention; that these twelve were greatly divided in Opinion upon the Expediency of an *American* Episcopate, but that the Majority were for the Scheme; and, to give it the better Face, they have appointed a Committee of four to solicit *the Hands of the Majority of the Clergy in the Colony* to an Address to the King, to be prepared by the Committee. To these Proceedings four Gentlemen have published very sensible, patriotick, and spirited Protests, which do them, in my Opinion, great Honour.

And can Mr. Horrocks, and these few Clergymen who espouse this Scheme, suppose the Laity will remain silent when an Attempt is making, in this very extraordinary and unusual Manner, by a very small Part of the Community, to introduce a *new* Jurisdiction into the Colonies, which must affect every Order of Men in them? Surely, in such a Case, they should have acted warily, and not run precipitately into a Proposition which will inflame the Laity; and, I am sure, is more disgustful to the People in general than the Twopeny Act was to the Clergy.

A Gentleman, indeed, who calls himself a *Layman*, and a *Country* Gentleman, has appeared in Defence of this Scheme. But these Characters do not belong to him; they are fictitious, and not real: For no *Country* Gentleman is so great an Enemy to his Country as to be an Advocate for a Measure which will destroy its Liberties.

He is a Clergyman, who thinks, under the disguised Character he has assumed, his Arguments will have the greater Weight. As I suppose the Reasons given by him are the Reasons which prevailed with Mr. Horrocks, and the other few Clergymen, to embrace his Sentiments, I will take the Liberty to examine them, and point out the pernicious Effects of this Scheme to the Colonies, if it should be perfected.

The Gentleman tells us, he believes *the People in general are satisfied that it would be much for the Advantage of this Country if more of the Natives were in Orders, and that this Advantage is much obstructed by the Distance of the Bishop, from whom Orders must be received; and that he cannot but think it would be a great Proof of the Candour of the Clergy, who are most of them not Natives, to endeavour to bring over a Bishop, that more of the Natives should be ordained.* This is his first Argument, in its full Strength.

Now I admit it would be for the Advantage of this Country if more of the Natives were in Orders, and that this Advantage is obstructed by the Distance of the Bishop from whom Orders must be received. But what then? Are we, to obtain this Advantage, to give up a much greater; and, for the Sake of having a few more of our Natives in Orders, to consent to the Establishment of an Ecclesiastical Hierarchy over the Colonies? But why will not those Clergymen, who are *not* Natives, permit the Natives to judge for themselves? No Application has been made by any of the Natives, or by the People in *general*, to those Clergymen for their Interest to bring over a Bishop; that the Natives, who intend to enter into holy Orders, might not *undergo the Fatigue, Danger, and Expense of two very long and troublesome Voyages*, to be ordained. And if no such Application has been made, why do these Clergymen endeavour to *force* their Scheme upon the Natives, who are in *general* averse to it?

Do they understand the Interest of the Colony better than the Natives themselves? Or do they propose this Project from a Regard to the Colony, that all our Parishes may be filled, in future, with Natives, to the Exclusion of those who are not Natives? This, I acknowledge, would be an Instance of great Self-Denial in those Clergymen; but whether it ever was within the Intention of their Scheme must be left to themselves, for I pretend not to dive into their Thoughts.

The Gentleman says, indeed, the People in *general* are satisfied an American Episcopate would be an Advantage to the Colony; and I say, the People in *general* are not satisfied of the Advantage of such an Establishment to the Colony. The Clergy themselves differ about the Expediency of such an Establishment; and, if their absenting themselves from the Convention is to be considered as a Disapprobation of the Scheme, more than nine Tenths of the Clergy are against it.

In a Case of such Consequence, about the Expediency of which the Clergy themselves differ greatly in Opinion, why was not the Sense of the People in *general* taken by their Representatives? Prudent Men would certainly have done this before they came to any Determination upon it. They would have communicated the whole Scheme to the Legislature, that they might avoid the Suspicion of intending an Attack upon the Constitution of the Colony, and the Rights and Liberties of the Laity. But this is not done; the Clergy intend to act by themselves, independent of, I might say in Opposition to, the Powers of this Government. For we are told, *if the proposed Plan of an Episcopate be disgusting to the Laity of this Dominion, the Petition for it, made publickly, cannot be expected, in these Times, to meet with such rapid Success but that the Laity will have Time enough to overset it.*

Is not this a striking Evidence that the Abetters of this Scheme intend to act by themselves, and to bid Defiance to those who are against it? Especially as they know no Assembly can meet, at this Time, to make a regular Opposition to it.

Within these few Years many Dissenters have sprung up amongst us, and are daily increasing. Is a Bishop to be appointed, armed with spiritual Powers, to extirpate these Dissenters? If this is not intended, why are *some* of the Clergy so warm, at this *particular* Juncture, for such an Establishment? And why do they refuse to wait till the Legislature can declare their Opinion upon this great Question?

Is not this sufficient to alarm the Dissenters, and every other *moderate* Man who is a Friend to religious Liberty, and thinks that Mankind have a Right to pursue that Road to Heaven which appears to them the best and most direct? For my Part, I think there is great Reason for the Alarm, especially as we know the Toleration Act of King William is not in Force in this Colony; and that a Bishop, fond of spiritual Dominion, may gain such Influence with the *British* Ministry (Enemies to *American* Liberty) as to prevent our obtaining such an Act.

If this should be the Case, our Civil as well as Religious Liberties will be destroyed. The spiritual Courts will usurp a Power to draw Civil Causes to their Tribunals, under Pretence of their being spiritual Offences, and will be supported in this usurped Power by an arbitrary Ministry. If this happens (and it is not impossible but it may happen under an Ecclesiastical Hierarchy) we may bid adieu to our Liberties, and our Constitution. The Canon and Civil Law will then supersede the established Laws of the Land, which will be considered as so many Encroachments upon the Rights of the Clergy. The severe Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, and the first Years of James the first, will be executed upon all Men indiscriminately, whether Clergy or Laity; and we shall become absolute Vassals to the *British* Ministry, who, through their Bishop, will punish every Man who has Fortitude or Virtue enough to oppose their Edicts. This will be the deplorable Situation of the Country under an Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, not restrained by Acts of Parliament made since the Revolution; a Situation which every Friend to Mankind ought to guard against, with all his Powers.

I know the Gentleman says the Bishop is to have *no Authority or Power whatever over the Laity, nor encroach upon any of the Privileges which they at* present *enjoy.*

In Answer to this, give me Leave to observe that the Laity, that is every Order of Men amongst us, except the Clergy of the *established* Church (for the dissenting Teachers themselves, of every Denomination, are, by the Acts of Parliament made before the Revolution, considered as Part of the Laity) I say the Laity of this Country do not, at *present*, enjoy the *legal* Indulgencies the Laity in England do; as no Act of Parliament, granting Liberty of Conscience to the Laity in *England*, is in Force in this Colony. So that though the Bishop, according to this Gentleman, is not to encroach upon any of the Privileges the Laity at *present* enjoy, this will not exempt them from the *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction, but they will be subject to it whenever they transgress the very penal Acts of Parliament made before the sixth Year of James the first; all which Acts, I understand, are adjudged to be obligatory upon us.

It is true our General Court, pursuing the Spirit of the Act of Toleration, has granted the same Indulgencies to the Dissenters here that their Brethren enjoy in England, but this Power in the General Court is much disputed; and it is said, by some good Judges, that if it was to be brought into a legal Question (as I hope it never will) it would be determined against their Power.

However, let this be as it may, I consider this *Flourish* of the Gentleman to be Nothing better than a Decoy, a poisonous Pill nicely gilded over, which, if the Laity could be tempted to swallow, would become exceeding bitter, and produce the most dreadful and destructive Effects in the Constitution of the Country.

——— Hæ nugæ seria ducunt
In mala ——— ———

But it is said, the Appointment of a Bishop to reside in America will save the Expense the Natives must be put to who make a Voyage to England to be ordained. But what is that Expense when compared to the Expense which must inevitably attend the Appointment of a Bishop, or Bishops (for I suppose one will not be sufficient to superintend all America) they must not only be maintained themselves, but they must have their *Deans, Archdeacons, Vicars General, Chancellors, Commissaries, Prebendaries*, and a Thousand other subalternate Officers, who must all be maintained in a State suitable to their Ranks. And must not this Army of spiritual Dignitaries exceed, without Comparison, that of a few Natives making a Voyage to England for six or seven Months? Surely no Man, let his Affection for an *American* Episcopate be ever so ardent, can deny it.

But here let me ask from what Funds the Money is to issue for the Support of these spiritual Establishments. Is it to issue from Funds to be appropriated to that Purpose by the Legislatures of the Colonies? The warmest Abetters of the Scheme do not, I am persuaded, expect such Complaisance from the Colonies; with whom they do not deign to consult, though in a Matter of the greatest Moment to them.

Or is it to issue from Funds to be established by the British Parliament, from internal Taxes to be imposed on the Colonies which the Advocates for the Scheme intend to solicit? This will revive the old Contest of internal Taxation, with perhaps more disagreeable Circumstances than the Stamp Act produced. For my Part, I can discover no Way for supporting this extraordinary Establishment but by making the Scheme complete at once; that is, by erecting *America* into an Archbishoprick, and establishing suffragan Bishops in every Colony, with all the other spiritual Dignitaries, according to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the English Church. Under such an Establishment, the American Clergy may meet in Convocation and tax themselves for the Support of their own Officers. This is the only feasible Scheme I can think of, without infringing the Rights of the Laity; and it has this Advantage, that an ambitious Man, who is not content with Places and Preferments which have been accumulated upon him beyond his Merit, may have a Chance to become a Metropolitan, and thereby have it more in his Power to overturn the Constitution of that Country to which he is beholden for Bread.

But allow me to ask, once more, how is this great Alteration to be made in the Constitution of the Colonies? Is an Act of Parliament to be solicited for this Purpose? Beware, I say again, of the Consequences of the Stamp Act, and of the Resentment of the People against the Stamp-masters. Is the King to be petitioned for this Establishment? Consider MAGNA CHARTA, which allows no Proceedings in any Court to be established by the Prerogative, *nisi per legem terræ, et legale judicium parium*; and that all such Proceedings must be according to the ordinary Rules of the *common* Law, and such Proceeding cannot be had in Ecclesiastical Courts. In short, the Scheme is so big with Mischief that I think no Person, who considers it with Attention, can be a Friend to it and at the same Time a Friend to the Liberties of the *American* Colonies.

The Truth is, if we ourselves begin to break down the Banks of our Constitution, though we may only intend to make a small Breach, we shall soon be overwhelmed with the mighty Torrent of spiritual Tyranny; and our Country will be involved in the Labyrinth of Distemper, Confusion, and Opposition. But a Bishop is to be brought over to dedicate our Churches, as such a Practice will *contribute towards making some Men, even the weakest of the Clergy, enter a Place solemnly set apart to the Worship and Service of God with a deep Sense of the divine Presence.*

I can scarce think the Gentlemen is serious when he gives this as a Reason for an *American* Episcopate; but if he is really so, let me remind him of the Figure Bishop Laud made when he consecrated *Catharine Creed* Church in London. A particular Description of the Ceremony is in Rushworth's Collections, which I defy the gravest Man to read without Laughter or Contempt. This Instance demonstrates the absurd and ridiculous Effects of Superstition and Bigotry, even in Men of considerable Learning and Abilities; and surely the Gentleman does not intend to delude the *weakest of our Brethren* into a superstitious Veneration for the Place of publick Worship by such idle and vain Fopperies, which will suit a *Popish* much better than a *Protestant* Church. The Way, in my Judgment, to consecrate our Churches, the most acceptable to God, is by our pious and religious Deportment when we attend the publick Service, and not by fanciful and antick Gesticulations and Buffoonery.

But if the *Dedication of the Temple at Jerusalem* is a Proof that our Churches ought to be dedicated by external Ceremonies, it is also a Proof that the King, the supreme Head of Civil as well as of Spiritual Jurisdiction, ought to dedicate them, and not a Bishop; for *Solomon* the King, and not *Zadok* the High Priest, dedicated the Temple at Jerusalem.

However, though I myself have no Faith in the Necessity of external Ceremonies not warranted by the holy Scripture, yet I would willingly indulge those who believe they cannot serve God acceptably but in a Church consecrated by a Bishop, and that their future Salvation depends upon their being confirmed according to the Direction in our Common Prayer Book, if such Indulgence would not be attended with the most destructive Consequences to my Country.

But the Gentleman says, *the Bishop's Court, which consisted of the Commissary, and some of the Clergy whom he chose for Assessors, had been long laid aside.* He should have first proved that such a Court had existed in this Country, before he told us it *has long been laid aside*.. Our Laws know no such Court, nor do our Annals inform us that such a Court ever had Existence amongst us.

It is true, I remember, some Years ago a Farce was acted in a Corner by a Commissary and two Reverend Assessors, as the Gentleman dignifies them, about a Clergyman; but when the Catastrophe was expected, their Reverences discovered they had acted without Authority, and sneaked from their Corner, to the great Diversion of the Auditory.

But let us hear the Gentleman again. *Some Person, it is plain, of competent Authority, is wanting to assist the Clergy in their Functions, to advise, to direct, to reprove, to punish if Need be, to suspend, and deprive. This Want is so severely felt by the Colony that at present a Dispute subsists whether the General Court had not better take upon them the Exercise of this Authority than have it altogether unexercised.*

Here, I think, the Gentleman gives a very disadvantageous Character of the moral Conduct of our Clergy.

He is contending for a *Person with competent Authority to remove, punish if Need be, suspend, and deprive* the Clergy whose Offences may subject them to such Punishments. The Want of a Person armed with such an Authority, he tells us, *is severely felt by the Colony.* By this Representation, our Clergy must surely be a Set of sad Men, if the Colony *severely* feels the Want of a Person with competent Authority to punish them; and yet, I protest, among those I am acquainted with (and I am acquainted with a considerable Number) I have not heard of more than two or three whose moral Conduct deserves the Gentleman's severe Reprehension. I think it necessary to do this Justice to the Clergy in general, to convince them that my Opposition to the Scheme *some* of them are endeavouring to obtrude upon the Colony does not arise from Resentment to their Persons, but from a full Conviction of the pernicious Consequences of it to my Country.

But, however this may be, he is very candid and ingenuous in another Particular.

The Jurisdiction of the General Court, in Ecclesiastical Causes, is the great Rub that gives Uneasiness to *some* of the Clergy, who consider themselves as a distinct Body in the Community from the Laity, and not subject to the Controul of the same Power.

Hence arises their Opposition to the Authority of the supreme Court of the Colony, and their Anxiety to have that Court deprived of *one* Part of its *legal* Jurisdiction.

A Clergyman is, at *this Time*, prosecuted in the General Court for a Complication of Offences. This is therefore *one Reason at least for deferring an Episcopate at this Time in the Colony, that the Administration of Ecclesiastical as well as Civil Powers may not be in the same Hands. Hinc illæ Lachrymæ* that are to give Motion to the spiritual Machine, which, by its mighty Force, is to overthrow our established Constitution, and subject the Colony to an arbitrary Hierarchy.

The General Court is established by positive Law, which has received the Royal Approbation. That Law declares the "General Court shall "take Cognizance of, and shall have Power and Jurisdiction to hear and "determine ALL Causes, Matters, and Things whatsoever, relating to "or concerning any Person or Persons, *Ecclesiastical* or Civil; or any "Person or Things, of what Nature soever the same shall be."

These Words, in my Understanding, and I believe in the Understanding of every Man who pays a greater Regard to Common Sense than to the Refinement and subtile Distinctions of Civilians, give the General Court Jurisdiction in ALL Causes, *Ecclesiastical* as well as Civil. For if these Words give the General Court Jurisdiction in *all Civil* Causes, which is not denied, they must give that Court Jurisdiction in *all Ecclesiastical* Causes; as the same Words which declare the Court's Jurisdiction in *Civil* Causes are used to declare the Court's Jurisdiction in *Ecclesiastical* Causes, and must have the same Construction in both Cases. But the Examination of this Question, to its full Extent, will carry me much beyond the Limits I have prescribed to myself. I shall therefore only observe that the Gentleman is mistaken when he says, *that at present a Dispute subsists whether the General Court had not better take upon them the Exercise of this Authority than to leave it altogether unexercised.*

The Dispute is, whether the Law establishing the General Court gives that Court Jurisdiction in *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil* Causes or not. I believe the Laity in general take the affirmative, and the Clergy the negative Side of the Question, which never has, that I know of, received a Judicial Determination; and, if it ever should receive such a Determination, I am convinced the Judges will not assume to themselves the Exercise of an Authority the Law does not give them. If there is any Case, either *Ecclesiastical* or *Civil*, which that Court has not *legal* Jurisdiction in, the Colony had much better submit to the Inconvenience, till the Legislature provides a Remedy, than that the Court should usurp an illegal Authority.

Thus, I think, I have examined all the Gentleman's Reasons for *desiring an Episcopate at this Time.* If I have expressed myself with Resentment, it is against the Measure, and not against the Man who defends it; for I assure him my differing with him in Sentiment upon a political Question shall not draw me into a personal Dispute with him.

But of all Tyrannies a spiritual Tyranny is the most to be dreaded, and of all Schemes to enslave the Colonies this of establishing Bishops is the most effectual. *From such Powers, and from such Councils, good Lord, of thy infinite Mercy, save and protect the American Colonies.* A Prayer which ought to be offered up daily by every Friend to American Liberty. So fayeth

A REAL LAYMAN.

To the Reverend Mr. CAMM.

Venefica mea hæc sunt.

PERMIT me, Sir, to acknowledge, with Gratitude, the Favour of your Remarks upon the Protest. I cannot think *trifling* the Reasons it contains, since they have called forth into Opposition *your* Pen? The Dexterity you discover in defending a Question doth not, upon this Occasion, exceed your Politeness. Of your Displeasure I am not afraid, as I have no sinister Motive in View. Candour and mutual Esteem will render the Cause of Truth common to us both, without giving to either Offence. It is not so much by Conviction we are wounded as by the Manner in which we are convinced.

The Path you have marked out I shall endeavour to tread, and regulate by your Answer my Reply. Though you are copious, I shall be brief. It is peculiar to yourself to be long, and to be read.

You begin with remarking that the Clergy did not meet to do any Business in the Way of *Representation*. If so, the twelve Clergymen who composed the Convention could enter into no Transactions which concerned more than themselves. What you have concealed beneath your *&c.* I know not, but you would not have us suppose *an Address to a Governour and an American Episcopate* of *equal* Importance. Upon farther Recollection, I doubt not you will discover that the Reason assigned *in Convention* against addressing the King differed widely from this which you *now* have given. The *Motions*, you agree with the Protest, were *distinct* from each other; and I, with you, allow the whole Conduct was very suitable to the Circumstances of the Meeting. You will therefore pardon me if I am not yet convinced that the Terms were improper, and ought to be retracted.

We will suppose the Expression, *American Episcopate*, should not *necessarily* include a Jurisdiction over the other Colonies. Ingenuously answer me (you hate Dissimulation) whether *an Episcopate*, thus *comprehensive*, be not your Aim? If not, would it have been *less* proper to apply for an *Episcopate in Virginia?* You inform us the Clergy of the northern Colonies, and Maryland, have already petitioned. If they have requested a *Bishop* for *more* than *themselves*, they have not been authorized by the Clergy of this Province. The Clergy of this Province must have been egregiously injured, unless they are mere Ciphers, on the left Hand of a Sum. I confess, Sir, a Want of Genius to discover the Consistency of your Reasoning upon the next Object of your Attention, when compared with your Answer to Article the sixth. You inquire how the *natural Rights* and *fundamental Laws* of the Colonies in general can be materially affected by an *American Episcopate*. The Reason upon which your Inquiry is founded is that you think the *Colonies in general* to be, in this, a happy Copy of the Parent Country, that *Episcopal Government* in *the Church* is interwoven with the *Constitution of the State*. How doth this agree with your after Assertion, that *Episcopal Government in America* is quite a *Non-Entity?* As to the Question *itself*, what *the natural Rights* of the Colonies are, your own Heart will interpret; for *the fundamental Laws*, I refer to their Charters.

You cannot discern how an *American Episcopate* can any Way weaken the Connexion between the Mother Country and her Colonies, or that it has any the least Relation to the present unhappy Disputes between them. Have you then, Sir, forgotten the Violences in New England occasioned by the Stamp Act, which, at this Hour, have scarcely subsided? If men have been driven to such Extremities, when contending *pro Focis*, what may we not expect when *pro Aris* is added? You may perhaps be ignorant that one Cause of the *civil War* now raging in North Carolina is an

Averſion to *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment*. The liberal Compliment you pay to the *feeble Diſſenters* will be received with as much Complacency as it was offered with Sincerity.

One Reaſon why the Meaſure of Convention was ſtiled *extremely indecent, and an Uſurpation upon the Rights of Mankind*, is this: When the *Commiſſary* propoſed an Application to the LEGISLATURE for their Concurrence, you, yourſelf, Sir, affirmed *it could never ſucceed*. Upon the Delivery of an Aſſertion ſo *truly* oracular, the Convention was convinced, and the Motion was quaſhed. Should the Words of the Proteſt *ſtill* want Juſtification, I am ready to diſſect the Arguments in your Anſwer. The Deſire you have expreſſed that Nothing ſhould be concealed will exculpate me for diſcloſing ſo much of our *Arcana*, and thus dragging "into Light the hidden Things of Darkneſs."

With Reſpect to the Compliment on the Biſhop of London, I confeſs myſelf, without bluſhing, ſo much of a Chriſtian as to "give Honour to whom Honour is due." To have proved that his Lordſhip did not deſerve it you ſhould have ſhowed his Adminiſtration to have been either *inequitable, unjuſt, or harſh*; for notwithſtanding you *now deny* the *Exiſtence* of *his Government* you *before* acknowledged that an *Epiſcopal Government doth exiſt in the Colonies*, and you *afterwards* ſpeak of your Plan as not inconſiſtent with a ſuffragan Biſhop, acting under the *Authority* of the *Biſhop of London*. To this, you ſay, your *Plan* contains no Objection. May I be indulged with the Information where this Plan can be found? I have ſeen none, I have heard none, I have known none. I requeſted the Favour of it, in Convention, if any ſuch was in Being; but no Plan was produced. If, ſince that Time, a Plan hath been formed, I own your Anſwer hath re-awakened my Curioſity to ſee it. From Hiſtory, and paſt Experience, you tell us we may know that *Epiſcopal Government in the Church, and Monarchical Government in the State, fell together in the Mother Country; and that their joint Fall led the Nation into a long Variety of Confuſion, under which it could find no Reſt till it reſtored both theſe Forms of Government*. I would not be too ſanguine, but does it not look like the Intent of your Plan, whatever ſome Perſons have pretended, to *eſtabliſh in America this Species of Epiſcopate*, which a long Courſe of uninterrupted Experience hath ſhowed to be productive of ſuch *bleſſed* Effects? What confirms me in the Belief of this Conjecture, is, that when the Biſhops were extruded from the *Upper Houſe* they were *not* deprived of their *Eccleſiaſtical* Functions. Aſſure me that the *real* Objects of your Scheme are the *Title* of *Lordſhip*, the *Revenue* of *Durhams* and *Palatinates*, along with the *gorgeous Trappings* of *Hierarchical Pomp*, I will forthwith make a *publick penitent Recantation*, and henceforth become a *zealous Convert* to ſo *holy* a Cauſe: *Deus nobis hæc Otia fecit*. But to return to your *ſuffragan Biſhop*. If the *Lowe Books* ſay true, how could he reſtrain the Enormities of the Clergy? *Godolphin, Gibſon, Wood*, and *Burn*, affirm that a *ſuffragan Biſhop* may ſupply the Place of his *Principal* in Matters of Orders, but *not* of *Juriſdiction*. Thoſe Enormities of the Clergy, which you ſo *devoutly* wiſh were corrected, you charge me as painting at the Convention with *high* colouring. Far be it from me to *aggravate* the Crimes of the unhappy! I would rather turn from them with a Tear. You yourſelf, Sir, would have blamed me for touching them too faintly, had you ever heard of a LUNAN, or a——BRUNSKILL! From whence did you diſcover it to be the Proteſters Opinion that the Engliſh Biſhops, including the *Biſhops of London*, are in a Conſpiracy with ſeveral Bodies of Clergymen, and with *Biſhops and others who have left Legacies* for an *American Epiſcopate*, to ſtrip the *Biſhop of London*? Certainly, not from the Proteſt. How far Mr. *Gouachin's* Faith may extend I will not determine; but, for my own Part, I can moſt truly aver that I never did believe the *Swaddlings* of the good facetious Dean (who was wont to call himſelf *Biſhop of Virginia*) exiſted beyond the Iſland of *Laputa*, and yet ſome ſuch Belief is neceſſary to account for *contemporary Biſhops of London*. I, indeed, knew that the late *Archbiſhop of Canterbury* was *pregnant* with an *American Epiſcopate*; but after a *Labour*, long and ſore, as any his *Grace*, in his *abſtruſe* Pamphlet *De Partu difficili*, hath deſcribed, he fatally *miſcarried* of a *ſtill-born Fœtus*. You ſeem, Sir, well convinced that his *Lordſhip of London* hath but *little* Affection for his *Authority in America*. Have you heard why he ſuppreſſed the Maryland Petition? And whence is it that we hear Nothing of thoſe Petitions having been preſented which you tell us were ſent from other Colonies in the North? With perfect good Humour, you have found out a Motive for the Compliment in the *Proteſt*. To what may I attribute the Compliment, in your *Anſwer*, of exalting the ſame Biſhop into a *Metropolitan*? Our Sentiments by no Means coincide, with Regard to the *Oath of Canonical Obedience*. It was offered by the Proteſters in Defence of their Conduct, but is too keen a Weapon to be uſed in Attack. If, however, you will force it into my Hand, keen as it is, I muſt urge it home. In your next Obſervation, as well as in a former, you mention the high ſounding Words of the Proteſt. For this Sublimity of Sound they are indebted to you. Sir, it was ſilent as an Epitaph on a Tombſtone. The Proteſters addreſſed it, not to the *Ear*, but the *Eye*. Accept, however, our united Thanks, *Euphoniæ Gratia*. But, though you give with one Hand you retract with the other. Having diſembodied our Reaſoning of the Form in which it appeared, you have ſubſtituted a haggard Phantom in its Room, not a Feature of which reſembles the Original.

I cannot conclude without aſſuring you, Sir, that Nothing but the Reſpect I entertain for your Character could have drawn from me a Reply to your Anſwer. If I have inadvertently overlooked aught that it contains, I flatter myſelf it will not be omitted in a Defence of the Proteſt, undertaken by a Gentleman more able to do Juſtice to your Arguments than,

Reverend Sir, Your moſt obliged humble Servant,

SAMUEL HENLEY.

To the COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

SIR,

I DID not expect to ſee you fall ſo ſoon into that vulgar Track of Anſwerers, by which they are led to ramble from the Queſtion, and leave what they had undertaken, that they may amuſe themſelves and their Readers with foreign Matter, with Words of ill Sound, with antiquated cant Terms, with hacknied Abuſe, with Miſrepreſentation, with vile Sophiſtry, and glaring Falſehood; but this you do, in the very Beginning of your laſt Letter. I little thought of having, in this Diſpute, Occaſion to tell You that the Promoters of the Plan of an American Epiſcopate are no *Advocates for Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny*, no *high Churchmen*, do not dreſs themſelves in *Armour fabricated in the Laudæan Age*, nor will they ſuffer you to put any ſuch Armour upon them. It ſeems you have Nothing to ſay againſt what they *do* propoſe, but a great Deal againſt what they do *not* propoſe. And ſo have they too a great Deal to ſay againſt what they do *not* propoſe, though they may not think that it will ſhow either the Meekneſs of the Dove or the Wiſdom of the Serpent to rant and roar ſo much as you, my meek and wiſe Country Clergyman, do againſt a Danger which does not exiſt. Read the Plan for an American Epiſcopate, and you will find that the Favourers of that Plan prove themſelves to be as great Enemies to *Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny*, to the *Armour of the Laudæan Age*, to High Church Principles, and to rigid Diſcipline, as any you can mention. They are declared Advocates for a primitive Biſhop, for a Biſhop without any civil Power, for a Biſhop without Power of any Kind, except what relates to the Clergy. Show us any Scheme of Church Government in the World ſo moderate. The Promoters of an American Epiſcopate think, to ſay the leaſt, that there is no more Connection between Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny, or any Part of the Monſter you warn us againſt, and the Epiſcopal Form of Church Government, than between this ſaid Monſter and the Preſbyterian Form of Church Government. They think that Tyranny of all Kinds, civil or religious, ſprings not ſo much from the Office as the Man in Office. And ſince their Biſhop muſt be a Man, they are anxious to have him guarded, as much as poſſible, againſt all Temptations to any tyrannical Abuſe of his Office. If, indeed, it be one of the bleſſed Fruits of your boaſted Education, of your boaſted Preparedneſs to make a Figure in this Diſpute, to labour under ſo unfortunate an Aſſociation of Ideas as that you cannot ſeparate the Ideas of *Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny*, of *Laudæan Armour*, of *High Church*, or of rigid Diſcipline, from the Ideas of Epiſcopal Government in theſe Days, it may be proper for the Conſideration of others, though not for yours at preſent, how far you may be guided by a Degree of Madneſs, in the Place of ſober Reaſoning, on ſuch Topicks; for I think it is agreed, by all the modern Writers which I have had an Opportunity of ſeeing, that Madneſs is Nothing but a wrong Aſſociation of Ideas.

What you ſay of the Commiſſary does by no Means exculpate you from pretending to have *no Quarrel* with *him*, in Relation to the Diſcuſſion of the Subject we are upon, at a Time when you could have *no Quarrel* with any Body elſe on that Subject.

You begin your third Paragraph with ſaying, "When I mentioned the "Diſtance of the Adviſers of an American Epiſcopate, as a Reaſon againſt "not running headlong into it, I was thoroughly perſuaded *that if Advice "be good it is of no Conſequence whether it come from the Diſtance of one Mile or "ſeven Hundred*." Indeed! were you ſo thoroughly perſuaded of this? Then what Occaſion was there for you to make any Mention of the *Diſtance of the Adviſers*? Since your Reaſon againſt the Clergy, in *running headlong* into the Epiſcopate, would have been full as ſtrong and pertinent had that Diſtance never been mentioned. But is this Account of the Matter at laſt true? Did you deſire only to warn the Clergy againſt *running headlong* into the Epiſcopate?" If ſo, you may ſet yourſelf at Reſt; for the Clergy are not *running headlong into it*, but proceeding, as far as I can judge, by ſlow and very deliberate Steps. You go on: "but if People, ſituated ſo "far from us, diſcover Grievances in our preſent Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitu- "tion, of which we were never ſenſible before, does it not concern us to "be very cautious, *&c.*" Here you are pleaſed to take for granted what I believe no Body will allow you; namely, that *People ſo ſituated from us* have *diſcovered Grievances to us, in our preſent Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution, of which we were never ſenſible before*. We have been long very ſenſible, both Laity and Clergy, of the great Grievances ariſing from the having no proper Tribunal before which a Clergyman, though ever ſo culpable, can be deprived of his Office. Nay, moreover, ſome Attempts to obtain a proper Remedy for thoſe Grievances have been long ago made by the principal Perſons among the Laity; and, for ought you or I know, by ſome of the Clergy too. But if the Clergy have been leſs active in theſe Attempts than the Laity, it is for their Credit; it is becauſe they thought theſe Attempts in the beſt Hands already. "Were Epiſcopacy (you ſay) "a new Diſcovery, I ſhould not blame the Clergy of Virginia for receiving "the firſt Intelligence of this mighty Bleſſing with all the Meekneſs of the "Dove." So then, according to you, what the Clergy received Intelligence of from their diſtant Adviſers is not any new Diſcovery, but the *old* Affair of Epiſcopacy. If it had been any new Diſcovery, you would not have blamed them for receiving the firſt Intelligence of it with all the Meekneſs of the Dove. Indeed! but I ſhould have blamed them for giving it a good Reception barely on Account of its *Newneſs*. Is Epiſcopacy the worſe for being old? So old as to be of Apoſtolical Inſtitution, and therefore really a mighty Bleſſing, however ſneeringly you may uſe theſe Terms; in the Opinion of moſt Country Clergymen, as well as many others. Chriſtianity is grown very old. Is it therefore to be deſpiſed on that Account? You add a Wiſh that the Clergy, "as the Caſe now "ſtands, would temper it (with the Meekneſs of the Dove) with the "Wiſdom of the Serpent." I heartily wiſh ſo too; for if there be Country Clergymen among us who think the *Newneſs* of any Species of Church Government a Recommendation to it, it is Time to look about us. If we once depart from the old Affair of Epiſcopacy, and prefer another Species of Church Government becauſe it is *newer*, we may change our Church Government as often as the Faſhion of our Clothes; the neweſt Cut is always to be preferred to the Mode laſt in Uſe, and we may at length be carried we know not whither. You proceed: "For to let ſo many "Years paſs without taking proper Meaſures to obtain a Removal of "their Grievances muſt be a ſevere Reflection upon their (the Clergy's) "Honeſty." How do you know all this, which you ſo roundly aſſert? How do you know that the Clergy, in a Courſe of many Years, have not taken all the *proper Meaſures*, that were in their Power, *to obtain a Removal of their Grievances*? Is their not having yet met with Succeſs in their Endeavours the ſmalleſt Proof that they have not uſed any? The Clergy, I find, muſt have a very hard Time with you, ſince you are reſolved to blame them either for Precipitancy on the one Hand, or Remiſſneſs on the other; and it is the harder, becauſe you are not able to prove againſt them either of theſe Accuſations. "But for my own Part (you ſay) I am "perfectly acquainted with the Artifices of our High Churchmen." Name them then; name theſe *High Churchmen*, and their *Artifices*. If you know any *High Churchmen*, or their *Artifices*, in this Country, or that can give any reaſonable Ground of Apprehenſion to this Country, why ſhould you keep their Secret? If you would have us pay the ſmalleſt Regard to ſuch bold Aſſertions, give ſome Proof that you are not totally without Foundation for what you aſſert. "By the Publications from the "Northward we were taught to believe our intended Biſhop is to have "Nothing to do with Courts, and the uſual Appendages of Eccleſiaſtical "Authority; but the Maſk now begins to be thrown aſide, and we have "been informed by ſome Clergymen that all theſe Things are not only "highly uſeful but abſolutely neceſſary. You alſo ſeem to ſubſcribe to "the ſame Opinion. A Diſpute, you tell us, ſubſiſts, *whether the General "Court had not better take upon them the Exerciſe of Eccleſiaſtical Authority "than leave it altogether unexerciſed*. I will make no Reflections upon "your invidious Repreſentation of this Matter; as if the Exerciſe of ſuch "Authority was purely arbitrary, the Effect of Neceſſity, not of a con- "ſtitutional Power granted by Law. You know, or at leaſt ought to "know, that the General Court has ſupreme Authority over all Cauſes, "as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil. There are many Arguments which might "be produced in Defence of this Poſition. But ſince ſome Perſons have "thought proper to diſpute it, and a Cauſe of great Importance is de- "pending upon the Determination of it, I do not think myſelf at Liberty "to carry on this Debate any farther at preſent." Was there ever a more pitiful Attempt than that which is contained in this Paſſage to extort Meanings which were never meant, and to build an Argument on dark Hints and Suſpicions inſpired by the moſt abſurd Jealouſy? But let us take the Pains to conſider it more particularly. "By the Publications "from the Northward (ſay you) we were taught to believe our intended "Biſhop is to have Nothing to do with Courts, and the uſual Appendages "of Eccleſiaſtical Authority." Very well then, you have Nothing to ſay againſt the Publications of our Northward Adviſers. You cannot pull the Maſk off them without firſt putting it upon them; the Maſk I mean of *Eccleſiaſtical Tyranny, High Church* Principles, *Laudæan Armour, &c.* You cannot attack them but by the Imputation of Deſigns which they utterly diſclaim. Do you expect them, or me, or any other Well-wiſhers to an American Epiſcopate, to ſhow our Hearts any other Way than by ſpeaking and writing? We would (I verily believe I may ſpeak for them as well as myſelf in this Point) we would, Sir, lay open our Hearts on this Occaſion by more direct and convincing Means than thoſe of ſpeaking and writing, if it was in our Power. Or do you pretend to a Knowledge of Mens Hearts any farther than Men diſcover them by their Words and Actions? "But the Maſk begins to be thrown aſide." What *Maſk*, Sir? You are not able to put any upon us, and we have none of our own. A *Maſk* cannot be *thrown aſide* which was never worn. We do not like the *Maſk* which you are ſo willing to furniſh us with, and we neither have worn nor will wear any other. "We (you ſay) have been informed by ſome "Clergymen that all theſe Things are not only highly uſeful but abſolutely "neceſſary." What *We*? What *Clergymen*? *All what* Things? Are you afraid or aſhamed to tell us whom this We comprehends, who theſe *ſome Clergymen* are, and what they have ſaid? If your *ſome Clergymen* ſhould have talked fooliſhly in the Preſence of you or your Friends, what is that to the *Publications from the Northward*, to me, to other Favourers of the American Epiſcopate, or to any Man breathing but you and themſelves? You go on with, "You alſo ſeem to ſubſcribe to the ſame Opinion." Do I but *ſeem* to ſubſcribe to this *ſame Opinion*? Then, perhaps, I may not *ſubſcribe* to this *ſame Opinion*. But what is this *ſame Opinion*? For you have not expreſſed yourſelf concerning it in ſuch a Manner as that I can certainly tell what you drive at. Addreſſing yourſelf to me, you proceed with, "*A Diſpute, you tell us, ſubſiſts whether the General Court had not better take upon them the Exerciſe of Eccleſiaſtical Authority than leave it altogether unexerciſed*." Had you been under the Guidance of that *Honeſty* with the Want of which you reproach the Clergy, on a Suppoſition exiſting only in your own Brain, you would not have quoted from me in this Manner; you would not have placed the Word *Eccleſiaſtical* where it ſtands. But to take the Paſſage as it ſtands quoted by you, what is this Eccleſiaſtical Authority which has been left for ſome Time paſt *altogether unexerciſed*, and may be in Danger of being ſtill left *altogether unexerciſed*? It is Nothing but the Power of puniſhing Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, of ſuſpending and depriving Clergymen. This Power the General Court has never yet exerciſed. If there be any other Power which they have exerciſed, call it *Eccleſiaſtical Authority*, or the *uſual Appendages of Eccleſiaſtical Authority*, or what you pleaſe, I tell you, over and over again, that they are heartily welcome to it; and that the Promoters of an American Epiſcopate have no Idea that any ſuch Power can be placed in better Hands than where it has been exerciſed ſo long, ſo ſafely, and ſo properly. They have no Objection to the Continuance of any ſuch Power, where it is at preſent, to the laſt Syllable of recorded Time. "I will make no Reflections on your invidious Repreſentation "of this Matter." You cannot; for I made no *invidious* Repreſentation of this or any other Matter. I had no Intention, no Room, or Occaſion, to make any. "As if the Exerciſe of ſuch Authority was purely arbi- "trary, the Effect of Neceſſity, not of a conſtitutional Power granted by "Law." If this be ſo clear a Point with you, why do you not reproach the General Court with the Want of *Honeſty*, for having ſo long omitted to uſe the Power which you ſay is ſo clearly granted to them by Law; when it is agreed, on all Hands, that there have been very preſſing Occaſions for the Uſe of ſuch a Power? Such Language would become You, would be conſiſtent in You; becauſe you have uſed it already, in Reſpect to the Clergy, on a ſimilar Occaſion. I ſpeak, and think too, more reverently of the General Court. Their Proceedings, in Relation to this very Point, have been ſuch, as to prove that they have not yet been ſatisfied of their having ſuch a Power *granted to them by Law*. They have given a ſignal Inſtance of their Tenderneſs, of their Cautiouſneſs, leſt, though much preſſed to it, they ſhould aſſume Power not *granted by Law*; for which they deſerve the Thanks, the Praiſe, and Commendations, of all good Men. "You know, or at leaſt ought to know, "that the General Court have ſupreme Authority over all Cauſes, as "well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil." In direct Oppoſition to this, *I know, or at leaſt ought to know*, that the General Court have not *ſupreme* Authority over all Cauſes as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil; for, in numberleſs Cauſes, of all Sorts, there lies an Appeal from the General Court to a higher Court. *I know, or at leaſt ought to know*, that the King is *ſupreme* over all Cauſes, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, becauſe there lies no Appeal from the King's Courts to any foreign Court whatever. But yet, notwithſtanding this Supremacy of the King, he does not, that I know of, determine all Cauſes; he does not, that I know of, ſuſpend or deprive a Clergyman, but leaves that, as well as other Cauſes, to the Determination of the proper Officers or Magiſtrates. If a Power to ſuſpend or deprive Clergymen be granted by Law to the General Court, how came a Commiſſion from the Crown to the Biſhop to enable him to empower his Commiſſary to exerciſe the ſame Power to be lawful? Where a Court is *ſupreme* it may have a Power to try Appeals, without a Power to try the Cauſe in the firſt Inſtance. "There are many Arguments which might be produced in "Defence of this Poſition." Why do you not then produce them? "But ſince ſome Perſons have thought proper to diſpute it, and a Cauſe "of great Importance is now depending upon the Determination of it, "I do not think myſelf at Liberty to carry on this Debate any farther "at preſent?" Strange Reaſons theſe for not producing more Arguments, if you had any more to produce, which ſeem to me capital Reaſons for producing more Arguments, if you had any more to produce, as well as for producing thoſe which you have produced. But, "you do not think yourſelf at Liberty to carry on this Debate any farther at preſent." Why not? Who hinders you? Such a ſtaunch Advocate for *Liberty*, One would think, ſhould diſdain to be hindered. Now, Sir, upon the Whole of this Paſſage, if you have no *Maſk* to keep on yourſelf, what ſhould make you ſo dark, ſo cloudy, ſo perplexed, ſo much upon the reſerve, ſo cautious of ſpeaking out, ſo trifling, and diſingenuous? Depend upon it, until you learn to expreſs yourſelf more clearly, you can make no great Figure in this or any other Controverſy. Your Readineſs to ſuſpect others, without any apparent Cauſe, proves Nothing but the Badneſs of your own Heart, or the ill State of your own Head. If I thought you in your right Mind, I ſhould expect that whenever you reflect on ſo phrenetick a Paſſage from your Pen, as that which I have here been at the Pains to conſider, you will bluſh in your Cloſet.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, *April* 20.

A REPORT goes that the Crown Lawyers are employed to ſecure a legal Acquittal of the Meſſenger of a great Aſſembly, rather than puſh the Mode of Privilege any farther, as the People ſeem reſolved not to ſwallow any Draughts that are hurtful to the Conſtitution.

Yeſterday there was a Levee at St. James's, after which the great Officers of State had a Conference with his Majeſty.

Laſt Night a Council was held at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland Row, at which moſt of the Miniſtry aſſiſted.

Yeſterday many People attended in Weſtminſter Hall, expecting the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver would have been brought before the Court of Common Pleas.

We can aſſure the Publick that Monday Morning, ten o'Clock, is fixed for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver being brought up to the Court of Common Pleas, by *Habeas Corpus*.

Notwithſtanding the great Veneration the Patriots let the World ſee they have for one another, we are well aſſured that if Mr. Wilkes perſiſts in ſtanding Sheriff for the Year enſuing Mr. Oliver is determined to decline.

Yeſterday, at ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Inhabitants of Tower Ward, preceded by their Beadle with the Mace, waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in the Tower, with the following Addreſs.

To the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, *Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the City of* London.

The Addreſs of the Deputy, Common Council, and Inhabitants of the Ward of Tower.

"My Lord,

"Deeply affected at the Violence offered to the Laws of our Country, the Rights and Privileges of every Engliſhman, and to the Citizens of this Metropolis in particular, by the Impriſonment of your Lordſhip for having faithfully diſcharged the Duties of your high Office, we think it our indiſpenſable Duty to aſſure your Lordſhip of our moſt firm Attachment and Support.

"With the utmoſt Concern, we have obſerved the Repreſentatives of this Kingdom become Inſtruments, in the Hands of a corrupt and deſpotick Adminiſtration, to wreſt from the Subject their moſt ſacred Rights; yet we truſt that the Spirit of Liberty, the Attachment to the Laws, and the Love of our Conſtitution, as ſettled at the Revolution, which have ever diſtinguiſhed the City of London, glows ſtill in our Breaſts with undiminiſhed Fervour.

"We are therefore determined, to the utmoſt of our Power, to reſiſt every Invaſion of our Rights, from whatever Quarter it may flow.

"Entertaining theſe Sentiments, we return you, my Lord, our ardent Thanks for your ſpirited, legal, and manly Conduct in Support of the Privileges of the People, both as Legiſlator and chief Magiſtrate of the great City.

By Order of the Inhabitants.

J. MORGAN, C. W.

To which his Lordſhip returned the following Anſwer.

"Gentlemen of the Ward of Tower,

"The Teſtimony of my own Conſcience, joined to the repeated Approbation of the Citizens of London, gives me the greateſt Satisfaction; and I feel myſelf ſufficiently rewarded in the Exerciſe of my Duty by theſe publick Demonſtrations of your Eſteem. Had I in the leaſt deviated from that Line of Integrity which my Situation, as your chief Magiſtrate, requires, I ſhould think myſelf unworthy of the Honours which you, and your Fellow Citizens, have conferred upon me; but I flatter myſelf my Conduct will be conſiſtent and uniform. I have no Views but the Proſperity of my Country, which I ſhall always endeavour to promote to the beſt of my Abilities, and am perſuaded that in the Proſecution of theſe Ends I ſhall always have the Continuance of your Protection and Support."

To Richard Oliver, *Eſquire, Alderman of the City of* London.

The Addreſs of the Deputy, Common Council, and Inhabitants of the Ward of Tower.

"SIR,

"When the violent Reſolutions of one Branch of the Legiſlature are ſet up in Oppoſition to the *general Rights* of an Engliſhman, and the peculiar Privileges of a Citizen, and when our Magiſtrates are ſentenced to cloſe Impriſonment for acting agreeably to the *eſtabliſhed Law* of the Land and the ſolemn Obligation of an *Oath*, every generous manly Boſom muſt *glow* with Indignation. At ſuch a Juncture *Neutrality* becomes mean, daſtardly, and criminal.

"The Liberties of this Country never received a deeper Stab than when you, Sir, was committed to this Priſon, for refuſing to *violate* divine and human Laws. By this, and various other illegal Acts of the Repreſentatives of the People, they have *baſely* betrayed their Truſt, and rendered themſelves *unworthy* of future Confidence.

"Thus oppreſſed by a *wicked* Adminiſtration, and deſerted by a *corrupt Majority* of the Houſe of Commons, our laſt Reſource is the *Virtue* of the *People*.

"Animated with theſe Sentiments, the Inhabitants of the Ward of Tower cannot but expreſs their entire Approbation of *your* Conduct, both as a Magiſtrate and a Senator, and aſſure *you* of their firm and ſteady Support."

Mr. Alderman Oliver's *Anſwer.*

"Gentlemen of the Ward of Tower,

"The Honour I receive by your Teſtimony of Approbation is more than a ſufficient Reward for my Conduct on a recent Occaſion, as without Applauſe the Effect of Integrity is its *own* Recompenſe.

"I think, with *you*, in ſuch Times as theſe, that Neutrality is a Deſertion of Duty. I believe it neceſſary to prove myſelf an *honeſt* Magiſtrate, and a faithful Repreſentative of London, when called upon to exerciſe Juſtice, and to manifeſt my Principles. Could I make you every proper Return for the Favours you now beſtow on me, none could be ſo agreeable to you as the Aſſurance, which I requeſt you to accept, that I will not fail in the conſcientious Diſcharge of my Truſts, both as your Magiſtrate and your Repreſentative.

"From the *Virtue* of the People of this Country, I have the warmeſt Hopes of ſuch Support as will not fail to procure the ableſt Defenders of the Cauſe of the People, while I can offer the moſt honeſt Endeavours for redreſſing their Grievances."

Yeſterday Henry Crabb Boulton, and John Walſh, Eſquires, Members of Parliament for Worceſter, waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, in the Tower, with the Freedom of that City, and the following is an exact Copy.

"City of Worceſter, in the Time of Edward Wellings, Eſquire, Mayor, April 15th, 1771, the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the City of London, was admitted a Freeman of this City gratis.

WILLIAM BOND, Town Clerk."

We hear the Inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without intend meeting, the Beginning of next Week, to conſider of an Addreſs to the Lord Mayor, and Meſſieurs Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver.

The Report which has of late been induſtriouſly propagated, that Lord North is diſguſted, and intends ſpeedily to reſign, is abſolutely and totally groundleſs. It is ſuppoſed to be raiſed by ſome of thoſe who are Enemies to the Proſperity and Stability of his Majeſty's Government, as the Tongue of Envy has not yet been able to fix one ſingle Strain upon his Lordſhip's Character. Finding they have not been able to intimidate his Lordſhip by Attempts upon his Perſon, they now try to raiſe a Jealouſy between his Royal Maſter and him; but his Majeſty hath too much Diſcernment not to ſee through this low Artifice, and too ardent a Love for his People to part with ſo able and confidential a Servant. Another Inſtance of the

Endeavours to deceive the Publick is the Aſſertion, which is equally falſe, that the Appointment of the Prince of Wales's Governours and Preceptors was made without any Communication with Lord North. Such are the Methods which a diſappointed Faction are daily reduced to take, in Order to miſlead the unwary; an Inſult to all good Government, which no former Period of our Hiſtory can parallel.

We are aſſured that Mr. Bull has not promiſed to ſerve Sheriff with Mr. Wilkes, nor has he declared his Acceptance of the Office of Treaſurer to the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Alderman Kirkman having refuſed to be a Candidate with Mr. Wilkes for the Office of Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Roſſiter has been at length prevailed upon to afford Mr. Wilkes the Credit ho his Name, and be his Fellow Candidate for that honourable and important Office.

To the PRINTER *of the* PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

SIR,

TO write for Profit without taxing the Preſs, to write for Fame and to be unknown, to ſupport the Intrigues of Faction and to be diſowned, as a dangerous Auxiliary, by every Party in the Kingdom, are Contradictions, which the Miniſter muſt reconcile, before I forfeit my Credit with the Publick. I may quit the Service, but it would be abſurd to ſuſpect me of Deſertion. The Reputation of theſe Papers is an honourable Pledge for my Attachment to the People. To ſacrifice a reſpected Character, and to renounce the Eſteem of Society, requires more than Mr. Wedderburne's Reſolution; and though, in him, it was rather a Profeſſion than a Deſertion of his Principles [I ſpeak tenderly of this Gentleman, for when Treachery is in Queſtion I think we ſhould make Allowances for a Scotchman] yet we have ſeen him in the Houſe of Commons overwhelmed with Confuſion, and almoſt bereft of his Faculties. But in Truth, Sir, I have left no Room for an Accommodation with the Piety of St. James's. My Offences are not to be redeemed by Recantation or Repentance. On one Side, our warmeſt Patriots would diſclaim me as a Burthen to their honeſt Ambition. On the other, the vileſt Proſtitution, if *Junius* could deſcend to it, would loſe its natural Merit and Influence in the Cabinet, and Treachery be no longer a Recommendation to the Royal Favour.

The Perſons who, till within theſe few Years, have been moſt diſtinguiſhed by their Zeal for High Church and Prerogative, are now, it ſeems, the great Aſſerters of the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons. This ſudden Alteration of their Sentiments, or Language, carries with it a ſuſpicious Appearance. When I hear the undefined Privileges of the popular Branch of the Legiſlature exalted by Tories and Jacobites, at the Expenſe of thoſe ſtrict Rights, which are known to the Subject, and limited by the Laws, I cannot but ſuſpect that ſome miſchievous Scheme is in Agitation, to deſtroy both Law and Privilege, by oppoſing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the Power of the whole Legiſlature to alter the Deſcent of the Crown, and whoſe Anceſtors, in Rebellion againſt his Majeſty's Family, have defended that Doctrine at the Hazard of their Lives, now tell us that Privilege of Parliament is the only Rule of Right, and the chief Security of the publick Liberty. I fear, Sir, that, while Forms remain, there has been ſome material Change in the Subſtance of our Conſtitution. The Opinions of theſe Men were too abſurd to be ſo eaſily renounced. Liberal Minds are open to Conviction. Liberal Doctrines are capable of Improvement. There are Proſelytes from Atheiſm, but none from Superſtition. If their preſent Profeſſions were ſincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at ſeeing a Queſtion, concerning Parliamentary Privilege, unneceſſarily ſtarted at a Seaſon ſo unfavourable to the Houſe of Commons, and by ſo very mean and inſignificant a Perſon as the minor *Onſlow*. They knew that the preſent Houſe of Commons, having commenced Hoſtilities with the People, and degraded the Authority of the Laws by their own Example, were likely enough to be reſiſted, *per Fas et Nefas*. If they were really Friends to Privilege, they would have thought the Queſtion of Right too dangerous to be hazarded at this Seaſon, and, without the Formality of a Convention, would have left it undecided.

I have been ſilent hitherto, though not from that ſhameful Indifference about the Intereſts of Society, which too many of us profeſs, and call Moderation. I confeſs, Sir, that I felt the Prejudices of my Education, in Favour of a Houſe of Commons, ſtill hanging about me. I thought that a Queſtion between Law and Privilege could never be brought to a formal Deciſion without Inconvenience to the publick Service, or a manifeſt Diminution of legal Liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided; and when I ſaw that the Violence of the Houſe of Commons had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a haſty Opinion upon a Matter of ſo much Delicacy and Importance.

The State of Things is much altered in this Country, ſince it was neceſſary to proteſt our Repreſentatives againſt the direct Power of the Crown. We have Nothing to apprehend from Prerogative, but every Thing from undue Influence. Formerly it was the Intereſt of the People that the Privileges of Parliament ſhould be left unlimited and undefined. At preſent it is not only their Intereſt, but I hold it to be eſſentially neceſſary to the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, that the Privileges of Parliament ſhould be ſtrictly aſcertained, and be confined within the narroweſt Bounds the Nature of their Inſtitution will admit of. Upon the ſame Principle, on which I would have reſiſted Prerogative in the laſt Century, I now reſiſt Privilege. It is indifferent to me whether the Crown, by its own immediate Act, impoſes new, and diſpenſes with old Laws, or whether the ſame arbitrary Power produces the ſame Effects through the Medium of the Houſe of Commons. We truſted our Repreſentatives with Privileges for their own Defence and ours. We cannot hinder their Deſertion, but we can prevent their carrying over their Arms to the Service of the Enemy. It will be ſaid, that I begin with endeavouring to reduce the Argument concerning Privilege to a mere Queſtion of Convenience; that I deny at one Moment what I would allow at another; and that, to reſiſt the Power of a proſtituted Houſe of Commons, may eſtabliſh a Precedent injurious to all future Parliaments. To this I anſwer generally, that human Affairs are in no Inſtance governed by ſtrict poſitive Right. If Change of Circumſtances were to have no Weight in directing our Conduct and Opinions, the mutual Intercourſe of Mankind would be Nothing more than a Contention between poſitive and equitable Right. Society would be a State of War, and Law itſelf would be Injuſtice. On this general Ground, it is highly reaſonable that the Degree of our Submiſſion to Privileges, which have never been defined by any poſitive Law, ſhould be conſidered as a Queſtion of Convenience, and proportioned to the Confidence we repoſe in the Integrity of our Repreſentatives. As to the Injury we may do to any future and more reſpectable Houſe of Commons, I own I am not now ſanguine enough to expect a more plentiful Harveſt of Parliamentary Virtue in one Year than another. Our political Climate is ſeverely altered; and without dwelling upon the Depravity of modern Times, I think no reaſonable Man will expect that, as human Nature is conſtituted, the enormous Influence of the Crown ſhould ceaſe to prevail over the Virtue of Individuals. The Miſchief lies too deep to be cured by any Remedy leſs than ſome great Convulſion, which may either carry back the Conſtitution to its original Principles or utterly deſtroy it. I do not doubt that, in the firſt Seſſion after the next Election, ſome popular Meaſures may be adopted. The preſent Houſe of Commons have injured themſelves by a too early and publick Profeſſion of their Principles; and if a Strain of Proſtitution, which had no Example, were within the Reach of Emulation, it might be imprudent to hazard the Experiment too ſoon. But after all, Sir, it is very immaterial whether a Houſe of Commons ſhall preſerve their Virtue for a Week, a Month, or a Year. The Influence, which makes a ſeptennial Parliament dependent upon the Pleaſure of the Crown, has a permanent Operation, and cannot fail of Succeſs. My Premiſes, I know, will be denied in Argument, but every Man's Conſcience tells him they are true. It remains then to be conſidered whether it be for the Intereſt of the People that Privilege of Parliament (which, in Reſpect to the Purpoſes for which it has hitherto been acquieſced under, is merely nominal) ſh uld be contracted within ſome certain Limits, or whether the Subject ſhall be left at the Mercy of a Power, arbitrary upon the Face of it, and notoriouſly under the Direction of the Crown.

I do not mean to decline the Queſtion of *Right*. On the contrary, Sir, I join Iſſue with the Advocates for Privilege, and affirm that, "except-"ing the Caſes wherein the Houſe of Commons are a Court of Judica-"ture (to which, from the Nature of their Office, a coercive Power muſt "belong) and excepting ſuch Contempts as immediately interrupt their "Proceedings, they have no legal Authority to impriſon any Man for any "ſuppoſed Violation of Privilege whatſoever." It is not pretended that Privilege, as now claimed, has ever been defined or confirmed by Statute; neither can it be ſaid, with any Colour of Truth, to be a Part of the common Law of England, which had grown into Preſcription long before we knew any Thing of the Exiſtence of a Houſe of Commons. As for the Law of Parliament, it is only another Name for the Privilege in Queſtion; and ſince the Power of creating new Privileges has been formerly renounced by both Houſes, ſince there is no Code in which we can ſtudy the Law of Parliament, we have but one Way left to make ourſelves acquainted with it; that is, to compare the Nature of the Inſtitution of a Houſe of Commons with the Facts upon Record. To eſtabliſh a Claim of Privilege in either Houſe, and to diſtinguiſh original Right from an Uſurpation, it muſt appear that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Performance of the Duty they are employed in, and alſo that it has been uniformly allowed. From the firſt Part of this Deſcription, it follows clearly that whatever Privilege does of Right belong to the preſent Houſe of Commons did equally belong to the firſt Aſſembly of their Predeceſſors, was as completely veſted in them, and might have been exerciſed in the ſame Extent. From the ſecond, we muſt infer that Privileges which, for ſeveral Centuries, were not only never allowed, but never even claimed by the Houſe of Commons, muſt be founded upon Uſurpation. The conſtitutional Duties of a Houſe of Commons are not very complicated nor myſterious. They are to propoſe or aſſent to wholeſome Laws for the Benefit of the Nation. They are to grant the neceſſary Aids to the King, petition for the Redreſs of Grievances, and proſecute Treaſon or high Crimes againſt the State. If unlimited Privilege be neceſſary to the Performance of theſe Duties, we have Reaſon to conclude that, for many Centuries after the Inſtitution of the Houſe of Commons, they were never performed. I am not bound to prove a Negative, but I appeal to the Engliſh Hiſtory when I affirm that, with the Exceptions already ſtated (which yet I might ſafely relinquiſh) there is no Precedent, from the Year 1265 to the Death of Queen Elizabeth, of the Houſe of Commons having impriſoned any Man (not a Member of their Houſe) for Contempt or Breach of Privilege. In the moſt flagrant Caſes, and when their acknowledged Privileges were moſt groſsly violated, the *poor Commons*, as they then ſtiled themſelves, never took the Power of Puniſhment into their own Hands. They either fought Redreſs by Petition to the King, or, what is more remarkable, applied for Juſtice to the Houſe of Lords; and when Satisfaction was denied them, or delayed, their only Remedy was to refuſe proceeding upon the King's Buſineſs. So little Conception had our Anceſtors of the monſtrous Doctrines now maintained concerning Privilege, that, in the Reign of Elizabeth, even Liberty of Speech, the vital Principle of a deliberative Aſſembly, was reſtrained, by the Queen's Authority, to a ſimple *Aye* or *No*; and this Reſtriction, though impoſed upon three ſucceſſive Parliaments, was never once diſputed by the Houſe of Commons.

I know there are many Precedents of arbitrary Commitments for Contempt; but, beſides that they are of too modern a Date to warrant a Preſumption that ſuch a Power was originally veſted in the Houſe of Commons, *Fact* alone does not conſtitute *Right*. If it does, General Warrants were lawful. An Ordinance of the two Houſes has a Force equal to Law; and the criminal Juriſdiction aſſumed by the Commons in 1621, in the Caſe of Edward Lloyd, is a good Precedent to warrant the like Proceedings againſt any Man who ſhall unadviſedly mention the Folly of a King, or the Ambition of a Princeſs. The Truth is, Sir, that the greateſt and moſt exceptionable Part of the Privileges now contended for were introduced and aſſerted by a Houſe of Commons which aboliſhed both Monarchy and Peerage, and whoſe Proceedings, although they ended in one glorious Act of ſubſtantial Juſtice, could no Way be reconciled to the Forms of the Conſtitution. Their Succeſſors profited by the Example, and confirmed their Power by making a moderate or a popular Uſe of it. Thus it grew by Degrees, from a notorious Innovation at one Period, to be tacitly admitted as the Privilege of Parliament at another.

If however it could be proved, from Conſiderations of Neceſſity or Convenience, that an unlimited Power of Commitment ought to be intruſted to the Houſe of Commons, and that *in Fact* they have exerciſed it without Oppoſition, ſtill, in Contemplation of Law, the Preſumption is ſtrongly againſt them. It is a leading Maxim of the Laws of England (and without it all Laws are nugatory) that there is no Right without a Remedy, nor any legal Power without a legal Courſe to carry it into Effect. Let the Power, now in Queſtion, be tried by this Rule. The Speaker iſſues his Warrant of Attachment. The Party attached either reſiſts with Force, or appeals to a Magiſtrate, who declares the Warrant illegal and diſcharges the Priſoner. Does the Law provide no legal Means for enforcing a legal Warrant? Is there no regular Proceedings pointed out in our Law Books to aſſert and vindicate the Authority of ſo high a Court as the Houſe of Commons? The Queſtion is anſwered directly by the Fact. Their unlawful Commands are reſiſted, and they have no Remedy. The Impriſonment of their own Members is Revenge indeed, but it is no Aſſertion of the Privilege they contend for. Their whole Proceeding ſtops, and there they ſtand aſhamed to retreat, and unable to advance. Sir, theſe ignorant Men ſhould be informed that the Execution of the Laws of England is not left in this uncertain, defenceleſs Condition. If the Proceſs of the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall be reſiſted, they have a direct Courſe, ſufficient to enforce Submiſſion. The Court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. The Courts of Chancery and Exchequer iſſue a *Writ of Rebellion*, which muſt alſo be ſupported, if neceſſary by the Power of the County. To whom will our honeſt Repreſentatives direct *their* Writ of Rebellion? The Guards, I doubt not, are willing enough to be employed; but they know Nothing of the Doctrine of Writs, and may think it neceſſary to wait for a Letter from Lord Barrington.

It may now be objected to me, that my Arguments prove too much; for that certainly there may be Inſtances of Contempt and Inſult to the Houſe of Commons, which do not fall within my own Exceptions, yet, in Regard to the Dignity of the Houſe, ought not to paſs unpuniſhed. Be it ſo. The Courts of criminal Juriſdiction are open to Proſecutions, which the Attorney General may commence by Information or Indictment. A Libel, tending to aſperſe or vilify the Houſe of Commons, or any of their Members, may be as ſeverely puniſhed in the Court of King's Bench as a Libel upon the King. Mr. De Grey thought ſo, when he drew up the Information upon my Letter to his Majeſty, or he had no Meaning in charging it to be a ſcandalous Libel upon the Houſe of Commons. In *my* Opinion, they would conſult their real Dignity much better by appealing to the Laws when they are offended, than by violating the firſt Principle of natural Juſtice, which forbids us to be Judges when we are Parties to the Cauſe.

I do not mean to purſue them through the Remainder of their Proceedings. In their firſt Reſolutions, it is poſſible they might have been deceived by ill conſidered Precedents. For the reſt, there is no Colour of Palliation or Excuſe. They have adviſed the King to reſume a Power of diſpenſing with the Laws by Royal Proclamation; and Kings, we ſee, are ready enough to follow ſuch Advice. By mere Violence, and without the Shadow of Right, they have expunged the Record of a judicial Proceeding. Nothing remained, but to attribute to their own Vote a Power of ſtopping the whole Diſtribution of criminal and civil Juſtice.

The publick Virtues of the chief Magiſtrate have long ſince ceaſed to be in Queſtion. But it is ſaid that he has private good Qualities, and I myſelf have been ready to acknowledge them. They are now brought to the Teſt. If he loves his People, he will diſſolve a Parliament, which they can never confide in or reſpect. If he has any Regard for his own Honour, he will diſdain to be any longer connected with ſuch abandoned Proſtitution. But if it were conceivable that a King of this Country had loſt all Senſe of perſonal Honour, and all Concern for the Welfare of his Subjects, I confeſs, Sir, I ſhould be contented to renounce the Forms of the Conſtitution once more, if there were no other Way to obtain ſubſtantial Juſtice for the People.

JUNIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20.

BY a Gentleman from North Carolina we have a Confirmation of the Regulators diſperſing after the late Engagement, and of moſt of thoſe who were in it having taken the Oaths to Government. He alſo ſays that Colonel Waddell, with his Detachment, had joined Governour Tryon; who, ſome Time the Week before laſt, had begun his March for Saliſbury, upon receiving Advice that a large Body of Regulators, who had not been out before, were aſſembled in that Neighbourhood, and intended giving him Battle.

In the late Freſh, two Lads, and an old Negro Woman, being at Work on Saunders's Iſland, on James River, were, by the ſudden Riſe of the Water, confined there from Saturday until Tueſday at ten o'Clock, without Suſtenance of any Kind. They made an Effort to croſs to Weſtham in a Canoe, but were overſet in ſhallow Water; upon which the Lads tied the Canoe to a Tree, and the old Woman ſat on its Bottom, hugging the Tree, the whole Time. By the Motion of the Canoe, and conſtant Rubbing of the old Woman's Fleſh againſt the Tree, the Bark was quite worn through. The Lads ſaved themſelves by climbing up a Sapling not thicker than a Man's Leg, where they remained the whole Time; and it every now and then, by the Rapidity of the Current, bent ſo as to lay them almoſt under Water. The Reaſon they choſe a Sapling was the great Deſtruction they obſerved among the large Trees.

This Day the Reverend and Honourable the Commiſſary, with his Lady, took Shipping for England on Board the Savannah la Mar, Captain Tomlinſon, for the Recovery of their Healths. In his Abſence, the Reverend Mr. Willie is to act as Commiſſary, and the Reverend Mr. Camm as Preſident of the College; and the Reverend Mr. Henley officiates as Miniſter of Bruton Pariſh.

*** Our Cuſtomers in Surry, Suſſex, Southampton, and the Iſle of Wight, will pleaſe to pay their Balances to Mr. WILLIAM HAY, whom we have got the Favour of to collect for us in thoſe Counties.

†††† A Parcel of choice red MOROCCO LEATHER to be ſold at the Poſt Office, very cheap.

Advertiſements.

For CHARTER,

A VESSEL from three Hundred and ſixty to four Hundred Hogſheads of Tobacco Burthen. For Terms apply to *Jobs* and *Jonathan Eubeck*, in *Norfolk*.

4 4

MARGARET HUNTER,

MILLINER, WILLIAMSBURG,

HEREBY informs her Friends and Cuſtomers that ſhe is removed to the Corner Store in Doctor *Carter's* Brick Houſe, where ſhe carries on the Millinery Buſineſs in all its Branches; alſo makes Ladies Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, and Cardinals, and mounts Fans in the neateſt Manner. ——She has for Sale a great Variety of MILLINERY, TOYS, *Strafburg*, Rappee, *Weſton's*, and *Scotch* SNUFF, *&c. &c. &c.* Orders from the Country will be faithfully and punctually executed, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

JAMES PATTERSON,

WATCHMAKER, *in* Williamſburg,

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick that he is removed oppoſite to the *Raleigh* Tavern, where he hopes for the Favour of his former Cuſtomers; as he will repair Clocks and Watches, in a neat and Workman-like Manner, upon very reaſonable Terms.——*** MOURNING RINGS made on the ſhorteſt Notice, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner; with JEWELLERY, and SILVER WORK.

BY Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, on *Tueſday* the 23th Inſtant will be ſold at *Bermuda Hundred*, for ready Money, the Schooner NANCY, about ten Tuns Burthen, a well built Veſſel, with her Rigging, Apparel, and Furniture.

i JOHN TYLER, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20, 1771.

IF JAMES FESKIN, a Weaver by Trade, who ſailed from *Port Glaſgow* the latter End of laſt Year, or the Beginning of this, for *Virginia*, will apply to the Subſcriber, at Mr. *Robert Nicolſon's*, he will hear of Something to his Satisfaction.

PETER FESKIN.

Juſt IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcriber at* RICHMOND,

ALL Sorts of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and moſt Things wanted in that Way, *Anderſon's* and *Lockyer's* Pills, *Hill's* Balſam of Honey, *Turlington's* Balſam of Life, *Douglaſs's* Tincture for cleaning and preſerving the Teeth and Gums, Salop, Zink, Argol, and a great Variety of other Articles.

As the Medicines from this Shop have in general given Satisfaction, and as it will be fully ſupplied twice in the Year, it is hoped Cuſtomers will be pleaſed ſtill to continue, and every Care poſſible ſhall be taken to deſerve it.

A. B. STRACHAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 3, 1771.

IF any of the Deſcendents of *John Hellier*, who came to *Virginia* many Years ago, from *Briſtol*, in *Great Britain*, and ſettled on the Freſhes of *Rappahannock* River, will apply to me in *Fredericksburg*, they be informed of a particular Inquiry made after them, perhaps much to their Advantage.——I have received Information of a Family of the Name of *Hilliard*, who came from *Briſtol*, and formerly ſettled in the Neighbourhood of the late Colonel *Turner*, on *Rappahannock*. If any of that Family are alive, perhaps they may be able to reconcile the Difference of the Name from convincing Circumſtances, as there is ſo great a Similitude in the Sound.

ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouſes, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, alſo a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houſes are not ſold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

To be SOLD, *on the* 8*th of* July, *by* J. KIDD, *Upholſterer, Appraiſer, and Auctioneer, at his Houſe known by the Name of* Cuſtis's, *in* Williamſburg,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the Property of a Gentleman who has left off Houſekeeping. Credit will be allowed until *December* for all Sums above twenty Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with approved Security.

*** At the ſame Place Gentlemen may be accommodated with good LODGINGS, exactly ſuitable to thoſe who make Choice of Retirement after the Fatigues of Buſineſs. I have an excellent CLOVER PASTURE adjoining my Houſe, well ſecured. Gentlemen may depend on being charged at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

STOLEN from *Peterſburg*, on the 23d of *May* laſt, a black Mare ſeven Years old, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, a natural Pacer, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Feet white, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to *Edward Stabler* in *Peterſburg*, or to the Subſcriber on *Hatcher's* Run, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber in *York* County, about a Mile below *Williamſburg*, on the firſt of *May* laſt, a dark bay HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, about ten Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a little White under his right hind Footlock, branded on on the off Buttock W G, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever conveys the ſaid Horſe to me, or gives me Intelligence where I may get him, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JAMES COSBY.

RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1771.

RUN away from Mr. *Gabriel Penn's*, about the 25th of *April* laſt, an outlandiſh Negro Fellow, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, who cannot ſpeak *Engliſh*. He had on, when he went away, a blue woollen Shirt over an Oſnabrug One, and a Pair of Trouſers. Whoever can ſecure him, or give me Information where I may get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. I will give a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS on his being delivered to Mr. *Thomas Lumpkin*, at the ſaid *Gabriel Penn's*, or to me in *Richmond*.

JOHN BROOKE.

VINEYARD, near WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20, 1771.

RUN away, about three Weeks ago, a Negro Fellow named QUOMONY, about forty Years of Age, very black, has a down Look, and ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*. He formerly belonged to Doctor *Campbell* of *Norfolk*, where it is probable he may be gone. Whoever conveys the ſaid Fellow to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, ſeventeen HOGS, eleven of which are marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left; the other ſix unmarked. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds ten Shillings.

JOSEPH PETTY, Senior.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *June* 11, 1771.

HAVING, with the Approbation of his Honour the Preſident, appointed the Reverend Mr. *Willie*, Rector of *Albemarle* Pariſh, in *Suſſex*, to act for me, during my Abſence, as Commiſſary to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *London*, in the Examination and Recommendation of Candidates for Holy Orders, I think it very neceſſary to give publick Notice of this Appointment. Application, therefore, is to be made to that Gentleman by ſuch Candidates; and I am confident his Letters to his Honour the Preſident, and the Biſhop, will have all juſt and proper Regard paid to them.

The COMMISSARY.

POETS CORNER.

An INVITATION to the FEATHERED RACE.

AGAIN the balmy Zephyr blows,
Freſh Verdure decks the Grove,
Each Bird with vernal Rapture glows,
And tunes his Notes to Love.
Ye gentle Warblers, hither fly,
And ſhun the Noon Tide Heat;
My Shrubs a cooling Shade ſupply,
My Groves a ſafe Retreat.
Here freely hop from Spray to Spray,
Or weave the moſſy Neſt;
Here rove and ſing the live-long Day,
At Night here ſweetly reſt.
Amidſt this cool tranſlucent Rill,
That trickles down the Glade,
Here bathe your Plumes, here drink your Fill,
And revel in the Shade.
No Schoolboy rude, to Miſchief prone,
E'er ſhows his ruddy Face,
Or twangs his Bow, or hurls a Stone,
In this ſequeſter'd Place.
Hither the vocal Thruſh repairs,
Secure the Linnet ſings,
The Goldfinch dreads no ſlimy Snares,
To clog her painted Wings.
Sad Philomel! ah quit thy Haunt,
Yon diſtant Woods among,
And round my friendly Grotto chaunt
Thy ſweetly plaintive Song.
Let not the harmleſs Redbreaſt fear,
Domeſtick Bird, to come
And ſeek a ſure Aſylum here,
With One that loves his Home.
My Trees for you, ye artleſs Tribe,
Shall Store of Fruit preſerve;
Oh let me thus your Friendſhip bribe!
Come feed without Reſerve.
For you theſe Cherries I protect,
To you theſe Plums belong;
Sweet is the Fruit that you have pick'd,
But ſweeter far your Song.
Let then this League, betwixt us made,
Our mutual Intereſts guard;
Mine be the Gift of Fruit and Shade,
Your Songs be my Reward.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

On a Motion made, THURSDAY, *June* 23, 1771.

ORDERED, THAT the Clerks of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a Liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the publick Charges of their reſpective Counties.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.
GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

To be LET *on Charter, for* Glaſgow,

A SHIP of about four Hundred and eighty Hogſheads, or one of about Half that Burthen, on reaſonable Terms. Apply to Mr. *Neil Campbell* at *Richmond*, or to the Subſcriber at *Rocky Ridge*.
JAMES LYLE.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* WILLIAM STITH, *deceaſed*,

FIFTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND, lying on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County, adjoining the *Buckland* Eſtate, and *Berkley* Tract. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Whole, or any Part of it, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Dinwiddie*.
ROBERT WALKER.

DUMFRIES, *June* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber carried on a Trade in *Charles* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, in Company with *John Semple*, now of *Prince William* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Year 1757 to the Year 1763, when the Partnerſhip was diſſolved; and in the Year 1760 the ſaid *Semple* purchaſed of Meſſ. *John Carlyle* and *John Dalton*, for the Behoof of that Concern, a Lot of Land in the Town of *Alexandria*, for which the Subſcriber paid the Purchaſe Money, by *Semple*'s Bill of Exchange drawn on him on Account of the Company, on which Lot the Company made ſeveral valuable Improvements; and afterwards, in the Year 1764, the ſaid *Semple* took a Deed in his own Name for the ſaid Lot and Improvements; and whereas, by the Articles of Copartnerſhip, the ſaid *Semple* bound himſelf not to draw any Money or Effects from that Concern, until the whole Debts due by it were fully ſatisfied, and totally paid off: This, therefore, is to forewarn any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever from taking any Aſſignment of the ſaid Lot, without the Conſent of the Subſcriber, who ſolely manages and tranſacts the Buſineſs of the ſaid Partnerſhip (Mr. *Semple* not having had any Management therein theſe ſix Years paſt) otherwiſe his or their Right will be of no Validity, as I ſhall diſpute the Title *John Semple* may preſume to aſſign him or them, it being diametrically repugnant to the Spirit, Meaning, and expreſs Words of the ſaid Articles of Copartnerſhip, recorded in *Charles* County aforeſaid.
6 JAMES LAWSON.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good Tract of LAND, on *Warraſqueak* Bay, *James* River, in *Iſle of Wight* County, about ten Miles below *Hog Iſland*, containing above three Thouſand five Hundred Acres, whereon are three Plantations cleared, and in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work thirty five Hands. On the Manor Plantation is a handſome Brick Houſe, ſixty by twenty ſix, two Stories high, well finiſhed and wainſcotted, with two Brick Outhouſes forty Feet by twenty, Barns, Stables, and every other neceſſary Houſe, a handſome Garden, completely laid off, a Hundred and five Yards by ſeventy five. On the three Plantations there are at leaſt ſeventeen Hundred Apple Trees, and a great Variety of other Fruits. Near the ſaid Land is a Tract containing eighty five Acres, with a well accuſtomed Mill thereon, and as fine a Stream as any in the Colony. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the above Tracts of Land, or any Part thereof, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcribers, who live on the Spot.——To be ſold alſo, an exceeding rich Tract of high Land, containing near a Thouſand Acres, lying on *Roanoke* River, between *Barnes*'s and *Edwards*'s Ferries, about fifteen Miles below *Halifax* Town, *North Carolina*, well wooded and watered, is beautifully ſituated, and convenient to Church and Mill; a ſufficient Quantity thereof is cleared to employ fifteen Hands, and is in good Order for Cropping. For Terms apply to Mr. *Wylie Jones*, *North Carolina*, or to the Subſcribers.
ROBERT BURWELL.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

To be SOLD, *on the* 25*th Inſtant* (June) *at twenty five Shillings an Acre*,

ONE Hundred and thirty five Acres of well wooded LAND lying on *James* River, in *Warwick* County, about ſix Miles from *Hampton*, with an Apple Orchard, and many other Fruit Trees thereon. Sixty Pounds of the Purchaſe Money will be required on the Day of Sale, and two Years Credit allowed for the Remainder, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to 2‖ ROBERT BROWN.

LATELY imported, in the *Commerce*, from *Glaſgow*, without a Bill of Lading, two Caſks marked S in a Diamond, No. 1 and 2. The Proprietor may have them by applying to Mr. *Henry Lochead*, Merchant in *Peterſburg*.
2‖ DAVID CONKIE.

VINEYARD, York County, *June* 13, 1771.

STRAYED away, two STEERS. One all black, about four Years old; the other pied, about three Years old, white on the near Shoulder and Flank. Both are bob tailed, and the pied One's Tail is tipped with white. They are cropped and ſlit in the Ears, and have a Hole bored through their Horns. Whoever will bring the ſaid Steers, or inform the Subſcriber where he may have the ſame, ſhall have all reaſonable Charges allowed them.
ANDREW ESTAVE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Cheſterfield*, on the 23d of *May*, a Lad whoſe Name is *Abraham*, about ſeventeen or eighteen Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and ſays he belongs to *Philip Cockram* of *Halifax* County. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away.
JAMES BALL, Jailer.

TREASURY OFFICE, *June* 5, 1771.

I WOULD gladly exchange GOLD and SILVER for any of the *old* or *new* PAPER MONEY, eſpecially ſuch as is torn or defaced.
RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

NEWCASTLE, *June* 4, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of *Johnſon* and *Tinſley* are requeſted to repair to the above Place, and finally ſettle their Accounts, on or before the 25th of *October* next, as the Subſcriber intends to embark for *Great Britain* directly after the Expiration of that Time. Thoſe who fail, I muſt beg Leave to inform, will be unhappy enough to ſettle their Accounts with a Lawyer.
4 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE Negroes at *Weſtover* took up, in the Freſh laſt Week, a fifteen Hogſhead FLAT, a large FERRY BOAT, and a Hogſhead of TOBACCO marked MFD, No. 4, which has ſuſtained but little Damage. The Owners are deſired to apply there for them.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 6, 1771.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS will meet with good Encouragement by applying to
HUMPHREY HARWOOD.

HANOVER, *June* 1, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND immediately.
MERIWETHER SKELTON.

For SALE,
At the old Store, near Cabin Point, *in* Surry,

A PARCEL of *European* GOODS, to the Amount of about three Hundred Pounds Sterling, conſiſting of *Iriſh* Linens, *German* Oſnabrugs, Mens and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Felt Hats, Mens brown Thread Hoſe, Stationary, Wool, Tow, and Cotton Cards, ſeveral Pieces of Duroy, with Trimmings, ſeveral Caſks of ſixpeny and twentypeny Nails, Plantation and Carpenters Tools, Gunpowder, Shot, and a Variety of other Articles. Theſe Goods are all from *London*, and great Part of them juſt imported in the *Randolph*, Captain *Walker*. Fifty Pounds ready Money will be required of the Purchaſer, who will be allowed Credit for the Remainder until the firſt of *April* 1772, on giving Bond, with good Security.——An Inventory of the Goods may be ſeen at any Time, and farther Particulars known by applying to
‖ THOMAS FENNER.

To be SOLD,

ONE Hundred and ninety ſix Acres of LAND, lying on the eaſt Side of *Deep* Creek, in *Warwick* County, pleaſantly ſituated on the Mouth of the ſaid Creek, well timbered with Pine and Oak, and not above forty Acres cleared in the Whole. The Land is very good for Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, affords excellent Paſturage for all Kinds of Stock, and is very convenient to fine Fiſh, Oyſters, and wild Fowl. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Land may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Warwick* Courthouſe.
ROBERT BROWN.

BLANDFORD, *May* 27, 1771.

THE Subſcribers have miſſing two Caſks B marked WR, No. 1 and 2, containing Shot and Bar Lead, imported laſt Fall in the *Blaad*, Captain *Hugh Wylie*. Whoever has ſuch Caſks in Poſſeſſion, and will ſend a Line to us, the Charges ſhall be paid, and the Favour acknowledged. BOYD & POYTHRESS.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, a ſmall bay MARE about four Feet three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock M, and on the off Shoulder C. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a bright bay MARE about twelve or thirteen Years old, with ſome white Hairs in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Film over one of her Eyes, and branded ⅃ as near as can be made out. SWEPSON JEFFRIES.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a black MARE COLT about four Feet two Inches high, a natural Pacer, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings. DRURY TUCKER.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, ſeven BARROWS marked with a Swallow-fork and Underkeel in each Ear, two of them of a ſandy Colour, with ſome black Spots, and the others white; they appear to be about a Year and a Half old. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.
‖ JAMES TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a dark brindled COW that appears to be very old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Swallow-fork in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to thirty Shillings.
‖ GEORGE TUCKER, Senior.

PORTSMOUTH, *May* 25, 1771.

WANTED, a convenient Situation on *James* River for erecting a Griſt Mill. INGLIS & LONG.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

Thomas Blackmore, Darſey Penticoſt, Thomas Speake, James Lindſey, Nathaniel Barrett, and *Thomas Wadlington*, Plaintiffs, againſt *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, *Edward Snickers, Thomas Colſton, George Jump, Joſeph Eldridge, William Bilbow, Stephen Johnſon, David Aſhley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the ſaid *Fowler* in their Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do no pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the ſaid Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid Defendant (*Fowler*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be alſo poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

MIDDLESEX, *May* 7, 1771.

RUN away, a dark Mulatto Man named BARNABY, about five Feet two Inches high. He is artful in his Anſwers, and has an Impediment in his Speech. Had on a Suit of dark coloured *Ruſſia* Drab. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him committed to Jail, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.
Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

AS twelve Months are nearly expired ſince the Store kept at *Todd*'s, on Account of Meſſ. *M'Call* and *Elliot*, of *Glaſgow*, by the Subſcriber, has been diſcontinued, it is expected that ſuch Perſons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances; and it may be depended upon that ſuch as do not will be ſued, as the Indulgence already given the Cuſtomers has been ſuch that no farther can be allowed, or reaſonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would ſell cheap.
Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

WANTED
In NORBORNE *Pariſh*, Frederick *County*,

A SCHOOLMASTER well qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetick; if *Latin* alſo, the more agreeable, and the Salary enlarged. It will not be expected that he ſhould teach more than fifteen or twenty Scholars. For farther Particulars inquire of the Printer of this Paper; or of *J. Nourſe* at *Piedmont*, in the ſaid County. None need apply but ſuch as can have an undoubted Character for Diligence and Sobriety.

N. B. It is thought a Dancing Maſter likewiſe would meet with Encouragement in the above County. 12

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotſylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Frederickſburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherſt* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewiſe good Tobacco Land. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subſcriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherſt* County, but made over by a Deed of Truſt to the Subſcriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.
Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE,
And may be entered on in NOVEMBER *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and ſeventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, *&c.* and lies ſo level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greateſt Eaſe. The Improvements on the ſame conſiſt of a Plantation, in good Order, ſufficient for working ſeven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary Houſe fifty four Feet long, finiſhed off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, beſides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a Houſe twenty Feet in Length, and ſixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouſe, Barn, fine ſtrong Stables, Corn Houſes, two fine Gardens, of the beſt ſawed Framing and Pales; and, in ſhort, every Convenience that is neceſſary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uſes. There are alſo, on the ſame Plantation, two large ſtanding Stores kept, of very conſiderable Trade; the Storehouſes are large and commodious, the cheapeſt of which did not coſt leſs than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouſe belongs a Houſe for the Reſidence of the Merchants, one of which coſt upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of ſeventy five; there alſo belongs to the Stores fine ſtrong Stables, *&c.* There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as alſo three Blackſmiths Shops, *&c.* The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty conſiderably. Beſides theſe two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of conſiderable Trade, is ſettled (for the Convenience of their Diets, *&c.* in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiouſly ſituated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at leaſt, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouſe, Store, *&c. &c.* (Tailors and Blackſmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houſes underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, ſo as to reſemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almoſt all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Proſpect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherſt* Courthouſe, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly uſed by Travellers, and, together with the great Reſort of Gentlemen to this Place, conſumes as much Liquors as coſt me annually three Hundred Pounds, beſides Proviſions for Men and Beaſts. As Perſons at a Diſtance inclining to purchaſe may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and ſee the Place, I think it not amiſs to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reaſonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinſick Value of it.

I will alſo ſell to the Purchaſer (if required) moſt of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at leaſt ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the ſame; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, *&c. &c.*
16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, *&c.* are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty conſiderable to me.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of laſt Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very ſtout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in ſome of his fore Teeth. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Peterſburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Fellow, and bring him to me, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.